

The Glasgow Times.

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FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT.
JAS. J. LINDLEY.

GLASGOW, MISSOURI.
Thursday Morning, May 11, 1854.

"OLD CHARITON" next week.

The Banner's New Platform, vs. The Old.

We doubt not the politicians of the State
have been greatly amused at the working of
the democracy in this section, for the last
four years. In 1850, under a high excitement
on the slavery question, and the eloquence
of Gen. Clark, a new platform was
made, with one plank, upon which most
the entire party of Howard planted itself,
and were victorious. This plank was, "no
power in Congress over slavery in the
territories—all who admit the power are
free-soilers and abolitionists—and we will
vote for no man who admits it." This was
the staple of the canvass, and in the hands of
so unscrupulous and eloquent a person as
Gen. Clark, carried every thing before it.
The General was elected on this platform,
and after the election, we had some difficulty
in getting the "Banner," then under the
editorial control of Mr. Twombly, to adopt
it. He did however, take the position
distinctly, that the power of Congress over
slavery in the territories, was a test of
democracy: that no democrat admitted it, and
no democrat could consistently vote for a
man who did.

There is a change now. Only a few
weeks since the Banner repudiated this test
of 1850, and declared it made no difference
between a member of its party who admitted
the power, and one who denied it, and de-
nounced the test platform, upon which its
former editor stood, and upon which Gen.
Clark was elected, as a row and illiberal;
too much so for the party to stand upon;
and the old Editor, Gen. Clark, and Dr.
Lowery, are tilted off, to seek new associates,
fight for their "narrow and illiberal"
platform, or eat their words, this acknowl-
edging they are not fit leaders, and take a
back seat. This was a bold stroke of Mr.
Hancock, but we believe he is backed by a
majority of his party, if not for the principle
of the thing, for policy's sake, in the
present Congressional canvass. It is hoped
the Benton men of the District, feeling re-
lieved at the removal of the epithet of free-
soilers, will unite with the Anties in sup-
port of Flournoy, who stands upon the
Banner's new platform. It is an Anti-Ben-
ton pill, sugar-coated, to catch Benton votes,
it becomes a matter of some interest to
see how the medicine will work. Of course,
no one knows what the Platform will be
after the election, or in the next canvass.
"Squatter Sovereignty" is now in the ascend-
ant; whereas, in the last canvass, the Jack-
son Revolution doctrine was the touch-stone.
No power in Congress to Legislate on the
subject of slavery in the territories was the
doctrine then; now, support of Douglas's bill,
as an administration measure, which ex-
ercises the power, is the watch-word!—
Men that were free-soilers in the last can-
vass, and whose names were erased from
the democratic ticket, because of their free-
soil proclivities, are now good democrats,
and worthy of democratic support and votes!
What has produced all this change? It
cannot be that principles have changed, or
become obsolete. If the Editor of the Ban-
ner, and Gen. Clark honestly believed that
Benton and Rollins—Leonard and Gard-
ner were free-soilers in 1850, they must
believe so yet, because those gentlemen oc-
cupy the same position now, they did then.
They would not have voted for them then,
and how can they now? Yet they must do
it, or the Banner of 1854 will read them out.

The Anties have over-reached themselves
and so far from catching Benton votes, they
only prove the charge of Benton men against
them, that they are "rats"—that they
have no principles except such as will bring
the "loaves and fishes," and being pretty
well starved out, are ready to cave in, en
masse, if they get a share of the offices.—
As they get more thirsty, the Benton men
will become more exacting, and we shall yet
see Clark, and Lowry, and Flournoy, and
the whole of the Anties, working under the
Benton lash. This is where the Banner is
leading the party, and when they all get
safely "over Jordan" our neighbor Han-
cock will doubtless take a high-seat, having
been absent from the fold so short a time,
and having brought back with him such a
goodly flock of repentant followers!

The Session of the Presbyterian Synod of
Missouri, (N. S.), which commenced on
Thursday last, adjourned at noon on Mon-
day; there were about thirty-nine Ministers
in attendance, not one-half of the number
that belong to the body, and but one ruling
Elder. The people of our town expected
and would have been pleased to have enter-
tained a much larger number. We learn
from the report of the Committee on "the
church extension fund" that this Synod is
fourteen years old, and that ten years ago
there were but five houses of worship be-
longing to them, while now, there are twenty-
six good and substantial edifices, which
progress was ascribed to the effect of this
fund. With the exception of a case of appeal
from St. Louis, on which there was consider-
able debate, and feeling manifested, the busi-
ness of the body was transacted with great
unanimity. Near the close of the Session the
following resolution was unanimously adopted,
which we are requested to publish. The
allusion to the Methodist Church relates
to the fact that the Sacrament was taken
there on Sunday after noon by the Synod:

Resolved, That the thanks of this body be
most cordially tendered to the Pastor and
members of the Methodist Episcopal Church
South, for the use of their house of worship
on the Sabbath day, and also to all those
families whose kind hospitality has been so
cheerfully and beautifully extended to the
members of the Synod.

Mr. Flournoy.
The nomination of this gentleman is not
received with any great degree of enthusi-
asm. He is not such a man as the democ-
racy desire, and there is a want of faith in
his ability to conduct the canvass vigor-
ously. Gen. Clark's friends are much chagrined
at his defeat, though the General himself
is reported as taking it in good part. He
got a respectable vote in the Convention,
and withdrew leaving a good impression,
and some capital for another contest, where-
as, had he got the nomination, and been de-
feated, as he most probably would, he would
have been placed beyond the hope of resur-
rection. When Flournoy is dead and bur-
ied—(which solemn event and service will
take place early in August)—the General
will come forward with more strength and
popularity than he now has. A good cal-
culator is that same General!

What are Letters of Marque?
Letters of Marque are extraordinary
commissions granted by public authority to
owners of a vessel, authorising such vessel to
make capture and prize of the persons, ships
and property of the subjects of another na-
tion which has committed injuries, but ne-
glects or refuses to give proper redress
hereof. The vessel itself which bears
such commission, is sometimes called a Letter
of Marque.

The term *marque* is derived from the
Anglo-Saxon *meare*, a bound or boundary.
Letters of marque and reprisal, as they are
more fully termed, signify, literally, therefore
commissions authorising the passing of the
frontiers or boundary, for the purpose of tak-
ing in return.
In their origin they had reference to spe-
cific injuries in capturing, detaining or with-
holding the property of individuals in time
of peace, and issued only to the party injured
or his agents. Their issue was not re-
garded as a declaration of war, though for-
mal hostilities might be the ultimate result.
Some consider them a species of hostility,
an imperfect war; but strictly, they are not
a breach of the peace between nations;
though a forcible redress of injury is con-
templated. The force may not unaptly be
likened to a distress for rent, which in a
measure, is a remedy placed in the hands of
the injured party—the landlord himself.
It is unnecessary to trace the modifica-
tion, and regulations to which letters of
marque have been subjected from their or-
igin to the present day. Reprisals between
nation and nation, as one means of obtain-
ing justice, are of very ancient origin, and
have their foundation in the nature of the
relations of different powers. Though not
of frequent occurrence now, yet as late as
1834 President Jackson in his annual mes-
sage, suggested the propriety of resorting
to this method of obtaining satisfaction of
our claims against France.

In the United States the power of grant-
ing letters of marque and reprisal, is ves-
ted by the Constitution, in Congress. In
the act of 1812, this power was exercised
in the act of June 18, 1812, declaring war;
provision made for the guidance and regu-
lation of parties applying for such commis-
sions, and of vessels sailing under them, by
the acts of June 26, 1812, and January 27,
1813. These acts were temporary in their
design, and are now obsolete. Special leg-
islation would be required upon any future
occasion which called for a renewed exer-
cise of this power.

It would be a violation of the Neutrality
Act of April 20, 1818, for any American
vessel to be commissioned as a letter of
marque in the service of any foreign power,
against a nation with whom we are at peace,
or for any vessel to be fitted out and armed
in any of our ports, for the purpose of cru-
ising under letters of marque against a friend-
ly power. [Pennsylvaniaian.]

The Washington correspondent of the
New York Herald says the friends of the
Nebraska bill in the House claim a hundred
and twenty votes in its favor, to a hundred
and ten against it, provided the Clayton
amendment is stricken out. We believe
there are votes enough to pass a Nebraska
bill, but it will require more amendments
than merely striking out the Clayton clause.
Douglas' first bill, we think, is the only bill
which can pass.

Excitement in Louisville.
The acquittal of Mat F. Ward on the
charge of murdering Professor Butler, has
created great excitement in Louisville, and
throughout Kentucky. A public meeting
was called in Louisville, and the Times a
paper which has, from the beginning of this
most unfortunate affair, been the apologist
if not the friend, of the Wards—admits that
a vast crowd assembled, "many of them,
doubtless, attracted by mere motives of cu-
riosity." The large room in the house, and
the yard, and the street in front, were filled
with people. Resolutions were passed both
inside and outside of the Court House.—
They were highly denunciatory of the Har-
dison county Jury, and inflammatory in their
character. Mr. Crittenden was requested
to resign his seat in the Senate of the United
States, and Mr. Wolfe his in the Sen-
ate of Kentucky.

The jury, or the counsel, or other per-
sons, it seems, were also burnt in effigy, and
the Times thinks that if the demonstration
had stopped there, it would have been harm-
less, as it perhaps considered a silly joke.—
But it did not. "Mr. R. J. Ward's house
was fired, and his conservatory and aviary
demolished. The house was fortunately
rescued by the timely exertions of the fire-
men. A large crowd afterwards assem-
bled in front of the residence of Mr. Wolfe
and apprehensions were entertained that it
would be demolished, but they were dis-
sipated by Col. Thomason, Col. Preston,
and Mr. Gibson, and finally quietly dis-
persed."

Speaking of the result of the trial, the
Louisville Courier said:
"Such is the verdict, however, and now
let every man in Kentucky, who would not
rather lose his life than bear about with him
the instrument of blood, arm himself to the
teeth. Again it has been decided in this
State, after a deliberate trial, conducted with
all the usual forms of law, that killing a
man engaged in the peaceful pursuit of his
profession, is not murder! Again it has
been decided in this State, by a jury regu-
larly empaneled and solemnly sworn, that
taking the life of a man of peace, who has
sought no quarrel, who has been guilty of no
offense, who has never been known to lift
his hand against his fellow man in anger,
is not even manslaughter! Again it has
been decided in this State, that virtue has
no protection in the midst of its useless-
ness—that in the law of the land there is no
shield for humble worth."

"The criminal code of Kentucky is a code
of blood. Let no one try to think that it is
not so. The stigma can no longer be escaped
from. 'Out—out, damn spot!' may be vocifer-
ated, but it will not out. The blot is on
our escutcheon. The scales of Justice have
disappeared. The broad, plank field is
covered with human blood! Who does not
shudder at this contemplation? Who feels
sore in the presence of such a fact? Who
knew when the assassin was not strike
him to the earth?"

"Let us not deceive ourselves. This
verdict is one of momentous concern. No
man after the trial commenced, expected
a verdict of guilty, every man who has
spoken to us on the subject, to the close
expected that the jury would 'hang.' A ver-
dict of acquittal—even the possibility of such
a verdict, in the face of the strong and over-
whelming testimony as to the facts, had
found its way into the head of no man who
has expressed himself upon the subject in
our presence."

"Such a verdict, however, has been given
and now let every man 'go his ways in
peace' to another land, or look to himself for
protection in this. His worthiness is noth-
ing—his demerit may be invaded with im-
punity at any moment—his life has no self-
protection in the law. He must be a law
to himself. 'Blood for blood' must be his mo-
to and his rule."

The residence of Wolfe was pelted with
eggs, and he was hooted at on the streets.

News from the Plains—Col. Fremont—
The Emigrants.

INDEPENDENCE May 5.
I learn that the Minnataro Indians will
unite with the Cheyennes against the Paw-
nees. The Cheyennes are now on the Platte
and says that they will collect the tolls of
the ferry at the crossing themselves, unless
the owners will agree to pay them half of
all they receive. It is supposed that 3,000
head of cattle were passed by the mail be-
tween Laramie and this place.

Military orders had been countermanded,
yet the walls around the city were progress-
ing rapidly.

Col. Fremont had not been heard from
after he came into the settlements for sup-
plies. Some of the men who accompanied
him remained in the valley, and from their
statements, the whole affair, thus far has
proved a failure.

The most of emigrants from this point
have started.

The merchandise trains to Salt Lake and
the Mexican territory have left, or are daily
getting away from this point, Westport, and
Kansas.

Arrival of the Africa.
New York, May 5.
Flour has advanced 6d on the barrel.
Wheat, 2d—demand good. Corn quiet.

The Africa arrived this morning, with
dates from Liverpool to the 21st. She
brings 115 passengers. The Franklin ar-
rived out on the 21st ult.

Richardson & Brother, the Agents of the
City of Glasgow, say they are not afraid of
that vessel being lost. She had water for
forty days and provisions for sixty-five days
and coal for twenty-six days, and had 375
passengers.

The treaty of closer alliance between
France and England is ratified.

A treaty of alliance, defensive and offen-
sive, has been signed between Austria and
Prussia.

The war news from the Danube, Baltic
and the Black Sea is unchanged.

The expulsion of the Greeks was rigor-
ously enforced. The Greek insurrection
assumes the aspect of guerilla warfare.

Lord Stafford has published a long mani-
festo against the Greek Government for
favoring the insurrection.

A massacre of Greeks by the Turks at
Belos is reported, but it is supposed to be
doubtful.

The accounts are still vague in relation to
the violation of Servian territory.

Prince Deal is reported to have summoned
Montenegro to arms against the Turks.

The campaign in Asia is expected to be
opened in April.

Mr. Sule is still urging a settlement of
the Black Warrior affair.

The Journal of Petersburg publishes the
Czar's reply to the declaration of war by
England and France.

Nesselrode favors the Greek insurrec-
tion.

London, Saturday—Nothing new, except
rumors from Paris and Vienna, of a new
Prussian mission.

Paris, Friday—A dispatch from Omar
Pasha confirms previous accounts. The
Turks were twice successful against superi-
or forces at the passage, of the Danube,
but in obedience to orders they retreated on
the Kairuan.

St. Petersburg papers contain a mani-
festo to reply to the English and French de-
claration of war. It throws the responsi-
bility of war on France and England.

It is asserted that Sweden had entered
into a secret treaty with Russia, by which
an obsolete enactment forbidding more than
four ships at once to enter a harbor has been
restored and the same extended to Norway.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.
THE NEW THREE DOLLAR PIECES.—The
first issue of the new three dollar gold
pieces will be made on Saturday next, when
6,000 will be sent to Washington. They
are beautifully executed. The front has an
Indian head, with a feathered crown, and the
"United States of America" around it—the
reverse has the words "Three Dollars—
1854" encircled in a wreath of wheat, corn,
oak leaves and acorns.

ASTOUNDING FRAUD.
WASHINGTON, May 3.

A singular abuse of the franking privi-
lege and fraud on the Post Office Depart-
ment has come to light.

Two members of Congress, authorized to
use their names for franking documents,
have been detected selling franked envel-
opes at 50 cents per hundred. A Claim
Agent purchased a lot, and inclosed 1,100
circulars, which passed through the Post
Office, when an investigation led to detection
of fraud, and the matter was compro-
mised.

We trust the names of the Honorable gen-
tlemen will not long be withheld from the
Public.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

Yesterday, the House again took up, in
Committee of the Whole, the bill relating to
Utah, but finally agreed to report unfavor-
ably to it.

Territorial bills were afterwards consid-
ered, among them one for the prospective
admission of Oregon into the Union. Upon
this last final action was not taken. The
Speaker adjourned the House against the
will of the majority. There was great in-
dignation among the members, and a violent
altercation took place between the Speaker
and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio. Friends inter-
fered and separated them.

DISPATCH FROM THE PRESIDENT.—End
of the Treason Case.—A telegraphic dispatch
was received from President Pierce, stating
that the offence of which Jarvis M. Barker
stands charged does not amount to treason
against the United States. The District
Attorney, upon receipt of the message, en-
tered a nolle prosequi, and the defendant was
released from prison. Barker, however, is
still on trial upon a second indictment for
resisting the process of the United States,
and will continue until determined. Upon
this latter indictment he had been admitted
to bail.—[Intelligencer.]

BAD LIQUOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.—MAINE
LAW MODIFIED.—The Massachusetts
Senate have recently had the Liquor Law
under debate, and the "impure and adul-
terated" liquor substitute, which was pre-
viously voted down, was carried by two ma-
jority. The bill then passed, twenty-six to
five.

This modifies the original Maine Law so
as to authorize the seizure and destruction
of adulterated liquors only.

SALEMAN.—The Whigs of Saline held a
Mass Meeting on Monday, appointed dele-
gates to a Congressional Convention at
Georgetown, on the 15th, instructed to vote
for Miller.

Mr. W. H. Letcher, a young and talented
whig was nominated for the Legislature.

W. H. PARCELS, Esq., is the democ-
ratic candidate for representative in Adair
county.

North Missouri Railroad.

We understand that the North Missouri
Railroad have made a contract for the build-
ing of the road from St. Louis to Mexico, in
Audrain county, with Messrs. Sanger,
Camp & Co. The terms of the contract
have not transpired, but all the work is to
be done by measurement.

At the same session, the Board rescinded
the resolution locating the road beyond
Mexico, leaving the remainder of the route
an open question.

Fifth District.—A Convention to nomi-
nate a whig candidate for Congress in the
Fifth District, is to be held on Monday, 15th
inst. We notice that Cooper, Saline, La-
fayette, Morgan and Benton counties, have
instructed for Hon. Jos. G. Miller.

In the House of Representatives, on
the 10th ult., Mr. Lindley presented the
petition of F. Dougherty and others, for the
establishment of a mail route from Shelby-
ville to Milan, Mo.

A NEW STATE PROPOSAL.—Mr. Lane
the Delegate from Oregon, introduced a bill
to authorize the people of the Territory of
Oregon to form a Constitution and State
Government, preparatory to admission into
the Union as a State.

Col. Benton's Speech.

We give the material portions of Col. Ben-
ton's speech, against the Nebraska bill, on
our outside to-day. It is copied from a tel-
egraphic report, and doubtless has some in-
accuracies in it—but it contains the gist of
his remarks.

Gen. Robt. Wilson is the whig can-
didate for the State Senate, in the St. Jo-
seph District. He is opposed by Judge
Holly, Benton Democrat, and Editor of the
Savannah Sentinel.

J. M. Barker, on trial in St. Louis last
week, for high treason, was dismissed, by
order of President Pierce, pending the trial.
He gave bail for his appearance to answer
to the charge of resisting the authority of
the U. S. Marshall.

John W. Minor is a candidate to
represent Schuyler county in the next Leg-
islature. He was in the last Legislature.
The good people of Schuyler ought to have
a better Representative.

W. F. Moberly, of Brunswick, it is
generally conceded will be the whig can-
didate for Senator, in the District com-
posed of the counties of Chariton, Linn and Ma-
con.

Thos. C. Reynolds, U. S. District
Attorney, and B. Gratz Brown, Editor of
the St. Louis Democrat, have had a very in-
teresting correspondence, which is publish-
ed in the Democrat. It is a miniature edi-
tion of the Breckenridge and Cutting affair,
and like those honorable Congressmen, our
St. Louis worthies have each vindicated
their honor without blood. Whew! "As
she slips she slides." Chivalry—Honor!
Bah!

Putnam, for May, has been on our
table for several days. The opening article
is on Nebraska—a very pleasing "glance at
it"—which may be read with pleasure and
profit. There are other highly interesting
articles—Henry Clay as an orator—"The
Czar and the Sultan"—"What have we to
do with the Eastern Question?"—which
will be read with avidity. The publishers
have aimed to fill their Magazine with a
higher class of reading than is usually found
in similar publications and the success they
meet with, best shows how far they have
succeeded. Terms—\$3 yearly—single
copy 25 cents. G. P. Putnam & Co., 10
Park Place, New York.

Be warned in Time.—Ladies and gen-
tlemen, whose hair is falling off or turning gray,
should lose no time in procuring a bottle of
Perrin's Hair Restorative, as it is the only
article that can be relied on for restoring the
fall to its original color, and preventing it falling
off. Thousands of bottles have been sold, and in
every instance it has produced satisfactory results.
See advertisement in another column. 6m

NOTICE!
I DO hereby forewarn all persons from trading
with my wife Linda, as I will not be respon-
sible for any contract she may make.
CHARITON COUNTY, May 11—41

House and Lot for Sale.

A good building lot, three rooms,
on an elevated site, with the best
bricks in the place, for sale.
Enquire at this office. [May 11]

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted
to the undersigned, WITHOUT ANY EX-
CEPTION WHATSOEVER, that if they fail to com-
EWARD and liquidate the same, either by cash
or a BANKABLE NOTE, by the first day of Au-
GUST NEXT, their notes and accounts will, with-
out further notice, be placed in an officer's hands for
COLLECTION BY SUIT.

PERRY & BARTHOLOW.

Glasgow, May 11, 1854.
Huntley & Recorder copy till August 1,
1854, and charge. P. & B.

JEWELRY.—A large and well assorted lot
of Jewelry.

GREENABAM & BARTHS.

Fayette, May 11.

Wanted.—We want to buy all the
low and fax linen, white linen, leams, feath-
ers, butter eggs, beeswax, and all kinds of pro-
duce the farmers may have to spare.

GREENABAM & BARTHS.

Fayette, May 11.

TEACHERS WANTED.

A TEACHER competent to give instruction
in the Ancient Languages, and the higher
branches of English Education, can find a good
and desirable location as the Principal of the
Glasgow Female Seminary, already established,
with extensive fields for the last session.

A commodious edifice for the school, with a
Boarding House capable of accommodating from
forty to fifty pupils, is the property of the In-
stitution.

Married gentlemen only need apply.
The income of the school has been fifteen
hundred to two thousand dollars per annum.
Glasgow is a healthy location, with good so-
ciety.

The next session will commence on the first
Monday in September, when the teachers em-
ployed will be expected to take charge of the
school. An early application is desired.
C. D. SIMPSON,
TH. N. COCKERILL, Trustees.

Glasgow, Mo., May 11, 1854.

St. Louis Republican copy to amount of
\$5 and charge this office.

FAYETTE—NEW GOODS.

GREENABAM & BARTHS.

AGAIN return their thanks to their old friends
and customers for the liberal patronage hereto-
fore extended them, and are again gratified
in being able to inform them that they are in receipt
of the

Largest and Best Stock
Ever brought to Fayette, which were bought on
the most reasonable terms in the Eastern cities.—
We are determined to sell cheap as any other
house west of St. Louis.

No boasting. This stock was bought with an
eye to the wants, wishes, and we think, taste of
the ladies in particular, and we are gratified in
knowing from the signs of the times that it we are
the richest assortment of

Plaid, striped broadsides;
Silk tissues, plain, plaid and figured;
Ch. laces, all colors;
Bargains, all colors and qualities;
Plain, cross-barred and dotted Swiss;
Fine printed and plaid jacquets and cambric;
Large stock crapes, silks and mantillas;
Lawn, from 10 to 45 cent;
Black and fancy ginghams, all qualities;
Colored and black organdie lawns;
Tartan, all colors;
Hosiery, all colors and qualities;
The largest stock of embroideries and hosiery
ever brought to this market, and of the
very finest qualities;

Linen cambric handkerchiefs;
Ladies' undersleeves, chem.ettes, collars, &c;
Bonnet ribbons, rich, rare and beautiful;
Bonnets, silk, gimp and straw, all qualities
and prices;
Linen, dress trimmings, buttons, velvet
ribbons, and all other articles usually called
for in this market.

To the gentle we would say, our stock of cloth-
ing, and our assortment of hats, caps and
caps of all kinds, clothing and everything in their
line is complete and cheap.

Our stock of hardware, queensware and glass-
ware is large.

In a word, our stock is complete, having every-
thing usually kept in a dry goods store, and at
prices that can't fail to give satisfaction to all.—
Our stock has been purchased on the best of
terms, and we are determined to sell as cheap as
any house west of St. Louis. All we ask is to
call to prove the assertion.

GREENHABAM & BARTHS.

Fayette, May 11, 1854.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.

WE have received and offer for sale, from the
manufacture of D. T. Card, St. Louis,
Rockaways, Buggies & Carriages,
Of the best material and latest style of finish,
which are commended to those in want of Car-
riages, as being superior to all others in the
articles constantly on hand, and from the exten-
sive reputation of the manufacturer, and the ex-
cellency of the work, have no doubt that those
desiring to purchase will find it to their interest